

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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JAPAN'S NATIONAL POLICE are the country's only defense force now. Organization of a real army may come later.

A Peace Treaty for Japan?

In Spite of Strong Russian Opposition, the Other Occupying Powers
Hope to Have a Treaty by the First Week in September

A JAPANESE peace treaty is now ready for approval by the United States and its allies, even though Communist Russia has thus far refused to take part in the treaty negotiations.

If present plans are carried out, six years of Allied occupation of Japan will end in the months ahead. U. S. officials have invited all the nations that were at war with Japan to sign the treaty in San Francisco during the first week of September. Russia, of course, is one of them. The United States hopes the settlement can be put into force by the end of 1951.

Most Japanese citizens feel their country is quite ready to become independent and that it should stand on its own feet again. This view was recently declared by Premier Shigeru Yoshida, the head of Japan's government, when he said, "We have reached the point where we can make further progress only as a free and independent nation."

However, a few citizens of Japan look with misgivings on the peace treaty now being offered their country. Japanese Communists oppose it because the Soviet Union is taking no part in writing it. But some anti-Communists, too, object to a peace arrangement in which Russia refuses to participate. They fear that the USSR, which will remain legally at war with Japan until she signs a treaty, may cause trouble when the island nation no longer has the protection of the U. S. occupation.

Despite these scattered warnings, however, Japan is eager to end the controls which make actions by their government subject to the approval of U. S. military authorities. General Matthew Ridgway, commander of the allied occupation forces, also wants to end controls. He believes the Japa-

nese are able to govern themselves democratically.

The first big step toward ending the Japanese occupation was taken in 1947 when this country called for a conference on Japanese peace problems. In July of that year, the U. S. asked members of the Far Eastern Commission to map out a future peace treaty for Japan. This group, with headquarters in Washington, was established to advise the Japanese occupation commander on the policies to be carried out in Japan. The nations now represented on the commission include the United States, Russia, Britain, France, Canada, China, the

Netherlands, New Zealand, India, Australia, the Philippines, Pakistan, and Burma.

There have been differences of opinion among these nations over the question of a Japanese peace treaty during the past three years. Some countries have feared Japan's industrial competition. Others have been afraid that Japan would try to regain lost territory and that she was not yet ready for independence. Most of these differences and doubts have disappeared by now.

Russia has most persistently opposed the Japanese peace settlement.
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Rain Making Is Tried in West

Two Million Dollars Will Be Spent in Ambitious Effort to Increase Rainfall

MORE than 2 million dollars are being spent this summer in attempts to increase rainfall in states west of the Mississippi. Clouds are being "seeded" with such chemicals as dry ice or silver iodide to make their moisture fall in the form of rain on the arid lands below.

Whether rain makers actually increase the total amount of rain in an area is the subject of a good deal of controversy among scientists. Some think that the rain would fall within a short time anyway without the assistance of rain makers. Others cite figures of rainfall in a seeded area as compared to rainfall in a nearby unseeded area as evidence that rain can be "made to order."

But even though the effectiveness of the process is not conclusively proved, people living in dry areas are anxious to try it out. Thousands of western farmers, ranchers, and fruit growers are banding together in groups this summer to hire the commercial rain makers. Their willingness to go ahead without conclusive proof that rainfall can be increased indicates how seriously they regard the problem of water shortages.

At one time or another, most parts of the country suffer from drought. In such times the need for conserving water is impressed forcibly upon people. Not until recent years, though, have so many citizens throughout the whole nation become aware of the problems connected with water supply. In numerous areas where the amount

(Concluded on page 2)

Molehills Aren't Mountains

By Walter E. Myer

DO you ever stop, when you are worried or irritated, to turn an analytical eye upon the object of your worry or irritation to see just what it really means to you? Sometimes such an act of analysis may not bring immediate consolation. The object may really be big and menacing. It may threaten your security or happiness, not for a day but for a year or a lifetime. In that case the offending circumstance must be examined further. Something must be done or planned, if possible, to lessen the impending danger. Your only satisfaction for the moment may be that which comes when thinking and fretting are transformed into positive action.

But it is a reasonably safe assumption that few of our worries or irritations are of such a formidable nature. Unless we are blessed with an unusually calm and unruffled disposition we are likely to find ourselves upset at frequent intervals by incidents of no permanent significance whatever. We worry about small reverses, the effects of

which are certain to wear themselves out in a short time. We are angered by acts which cannot possibly affect our well-being. We spend sleepless nights worrying about possible developments which, if they occurred, would not alter our condition to any considerable extent.

When one is irritated by some such happening, let him ask, "How will this thing which disturbs me so much today look to me next week, or next month, or next year?" In nine times out of ten, he will answer to himself that the incident will be forgotten in a week or two.

Some people are forever being deflected from the main course of their thinking and acting by these passing incidents. When some trivial unpleasantness is observed they react emotionally as if it were the most important thing in the world. And, since they act in this way, it actually becomes the most important thing in the world to them for the time being. Not only do they feel as if the thing mattered per-

manently, but they may act that way. They are always being thrown off balance by little things.

There are so many of these little things, these minor irritations and annoyances, that they may easily make a mess of one's life. They will do so for people who cannot see them in perspective and set them aside.

More fortunate are those who possess the rare but precious quality of poise. They do not spend all their time analyzing and evaluating happenings, but they learn to judge quickly the relative bigness of the various facts and incidents of which their environments are composed. They have definite objectives, long-time goals. They measure the events of each day with these goals in mind. The things that really count, they give heed to. The trivialities, they treat as such. Poise of this kind is the essence of mastery.



Walter E. Myer

Water Shortage a Problem

(Concluded from page 1)

of water had previously been adequate, there have been critical shortages in the past few years.

For example, residents of New York City were, for a time last year, asked to go without baths or shaves one day a week in order to conserve water. Baltimore and Washington are concerned about extending their water facilities. An engineer of the U.S. Geological Survey told a congressional committee last year that there are "fifty or more places where the situation is not extremely critical right now but could be next month or next year."

Why is the nation suddenly confronted with possible widespread water shortages? Is there less rainfall today than there used to be? Are we running out of water?

The water shortages, in the long run, do not seem to be due to any appreciable drop in rainfall. Scientists say that climate patterns are changing, to be sure, and that rainfall is decreasing slightly in some states. Yet this does not seem to be a principal factor in present shortages.

The main reason for current water troubles is found, it is said, in the increasing demand for water. Water uses have increased tremendously in the last century and have shot up phenomenally in the past 15 years. Water is being used increasingly in manufacturing and industrial processes, and of course the population throughout the nation is increasing all the time. In most areas, today's water shortages are a matter of local supplies not keeping up with increasing demands.

The average urban family is now believed to use about 200 gallons of water a day. The installation of modern plumbing and automatic washing machines has vastly increased the use of water in the home. Extensive use of water for lawn sprinkling and home gardening has increased the demand on city water works, as have swimming pools, street sanitation, and improved fire protection.

Industrial use of water—for power, cooling, and processing—has increased by leaps and bounds, particularly in the past 15 years. Air conditioning requires large amounts of water, and so do chemical manufacturing and metal work. It is said to take 65,000

gallons of water to process one ton of steel.

Great quantities of water are being used for irrigation, too. In fact, the 21 million acres now using water for irrigation are more than double the irrigated acreage at the turn of the century. By further irrigation it is believed that a total of 38 million acres of western sagebrush and desert land could be made productive.

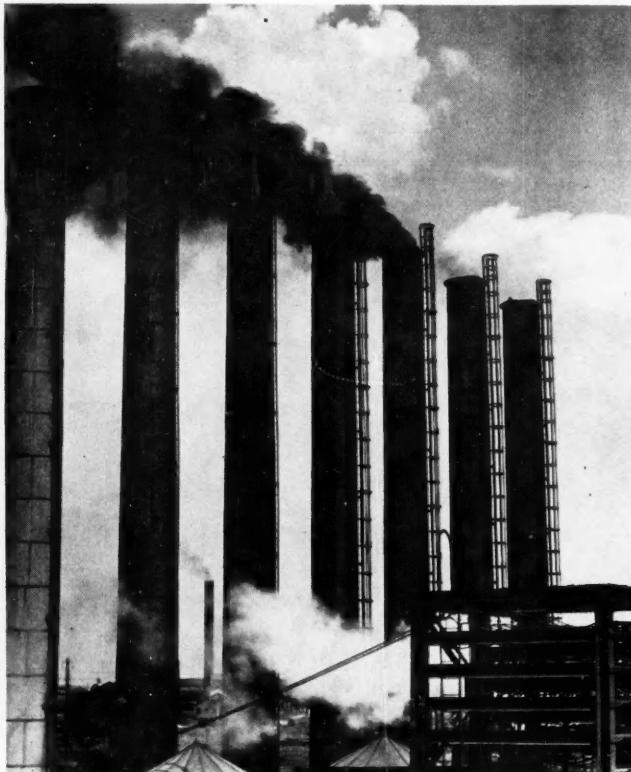
Despite the big upswing in water usage, engineers believe that the nation's water resources are ample to meet present and future needs—providing we do not waste water. We cannot, it is emphasized, take water for granted as something "free as the air." We must think of it more as a resource like coal or iron.

Of course, water differs from these mineral resources in one important respect—it is constantly being renewed. The cycle begins with rain or snow. Part of the moisture evaporates immediately, and part of it goes into streams and wells. Some is absorbed by vegetation. Eventually all the water is returned to the air as it is "exhaled" by the leaves of plants, or as it evaporates from the surface of streams or from the ocean where the streams deliver the water. When it evaporates it forms clouds, and the cycle starts again.

In this process lies the reason for believing that water resources are ample providing they are used wisely. Nonetheless, shortages are bound to occur whenever water is drawn from storage basins—natural or man-made—faster than they can be filled. Engineers point out that construction of reservoirs has failed to keep pace with the great increase in the use of water.

One remedy for water shortages is to stop using water wastefully in the home. It has been suggested that Americans as a people use far more water than is necessary. One example that has been cited is the common practice of washing dishes under an open spigot. While it would not seem that much water is wasted by such a practice in a single home, the loss in a sizable city is said to run to thousands of gallons a day.

It is believed that the biggest savings may be made in the industrial field. In recent years some industries have made substantial progress toward



In the past 15 years the amount of water used in factories and steel mills has increased tremendously

reducing their total need for water. For example, major economies have been made in using water for cooling by installing recirculating devices. Paper mills have found ways to re-use nearly half of the large volume of water needed to process pulp.

Substantial steps are being taken, too, to reduce the pollution of water, for heavy pollution reduces the supply of usable water. All states are now cooperating with the federal government to cut down on pollution. Pennsylvania, for instance, has made notable progress in cleaning up the Schuylkill River, the upper waters of which were formerly jet black from mine waste. Other states are making good progress, too, but much remains to be done in this area of water conservation.

The most obvious method of increasing local water supplies is to bring in water which is surplus elsewhere by means of canals, pipe lines, dams, and so forth. Some cities have gone far afield to obtain an ample supply of water. Los Angeles, for example, brings some of its water 250 miles from the Colorado River. A 13-mile tunnel through the Rocky Mountains now brings water from the west side of the Continental Divide to the water-deficient region of Colorado east of the mountains.

To bring in water from other areas is costly in most cases. Many communities feel that they can embark on such engineering programs only as a last resort.

Two other approaches which show promise for increasing water supplies are rain making and the distillation of sea water. As we have already noted, there are varying opinions at this time on the value of cloud-seeding. However, there is general agreement that research along these lines should continue. Residents of areas where water is in short supply are anxious that further research be carried out.

There is no doubt that ocean water

could be made fit for human use. Elimination of salt by distillation has long been common practice on ships. However, the fuel cost in the distillation process is so high that cities or industries can hardly employ the method except in an emergency.

Within the past two years, two groups have published reports on the nation's water resources, following extensive surveys. One group was the Engineers Joint Council, representing the top engineer societies in the United States. The other was the Water Resources Policy Commission, a group appointed by President Truman to develop a national water policy.

Both groups agree that water is being wasted and say that prompt steps are needed to remedy the situation. Both look upon the water problem in its broadest sense and think that a solution should deal not only with immediate water shortages but should encompass such areas as navigation, hydroelectric power, flood control, and watershed protection. They disagree, though, on how the problem should be met.

In general, the President's Commission thinks that the federal government should play a major role in financing and carrying out an over-all program to assure the best use of our water resources. The Engineers Joint Council believes that such a program can best be carried out under local governments and private groups with the federal government playing a lesser role.

Although the two groups do not see eye to eye on all points, it is felt encouraging that these studies of our water resources have been made and have been put before the public. The arousing of public opinion, it is agreed, is the first step in solving the water problem. Through their reports the two groups have made many Americans aware of the need for our water resources. The reports will undoubtedly influence Congress.



IRRIGATION in Arizona. The farmer is directing water into his fields from an irrigation canal. The scene is a typical one in dry areas of the west.

U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"I Predict for Yugoslavia . . ."
by Drew Pearson, *Collier's*.

I recently took a trip to Yugoslavia. I wanted to see a land that I had visited many times in the past and in which I had carried out American relief work after World War I. But I also wanted to see whether Yugoslavia had really gone Communist, whether the country could hold out against Russia, and whether the Yugoslav citizens support the United States.

I found that Yugoslavia has made a thorough start at becoming a Communist state. Almost every form of private enterprise has been taken over by the government. Many farms, too, have been collectivized and put under government control.

However, since Marshal Tito's break with Moscow and the beginning of his friendship with the United States, the farm collective drive has stopped. There are other signs, also, that Yugoslavia has stopped her program of communizing the nation's life.

I predict for Yugoslavia that she probably will never go back to the capitalistic system as we know it. But I believe that it will not be long before the country accepts a loose form of state socialism not unlike that of England or West Germany. That is a long way from the hard-boiled police state operated under the Kremlin.

I found the anti-Russian spirit among the people to be strong. Tito has increased in popularity because of the present universal dislike for Russia. In fact, Tito has become more popular at home because he is so thoroughly hated by Moscow.

Likewise, the popularity of the United States has increased in direct ratio to the unpopularity of the USSR. I think we are rewinning the friendship of the Yugoslav people.

"Dangers in Congressional Immunity," by Senator Lester Hunt, *New York Times Magazine*.

If I declare falsely at a public meeting that some person I dislike is a Communist, I might be sued for slander and exposed to the penalties provided by law. But if I, addressing the Senate as a member, should



YUGOSLAV YOUTH—volunteer workers who are helping to build up their country

falsely charge that this person is a Communist or is guilty of any crime, even that of treason against the nation, I could not be made to pay for the destruction of my enemy's character. This is a protection accorded members of Congress by the Constitution.

What can be done to protect innocent citizens from suffering great harm at the hands of those congressmen who abuse their immunity privileges to destroy the reputations of their enemies? I have offered a resolution in Congress to repeal the section of the Constitution which grants the lawmakers this immunity.

Congressional immunity, as understood by the writers of the Constitution, has been greatly distorted in meaning. Originally, its chief purpose was to protect the legislature from the powers of the executive, not its constituents. Now immunity is used by an unscrupulous congressman to accuse citizens or government departments of disloyalty and other crimes, often without presenting any evidence of such guilt. He frequently does this to disgrace his enemies and to further his own personal ambitions.

The abuse of falsely charging citizens and officials of crimes violates their constitutional rights because it gives the accused party little or no

chance to fight back. Accusations, whether true or false, are constantly battered into the minds of people by radio, newspapers, and television. The false charges not only attack individual rights, but also undermine our system of government.

**"More Work For Old People,"
Changing Times.**

With labor getting scarcer and living costs climbing, it's time to examine the barriers that separate older citizens from useful work.

Why so much fuss about jobs for oldsters? Why not let them relax into retirement, with fishing pole and rocking chair, instead of worrying about finding work for them?

First and foremost they need jobs, just as everyone else does, in order to live. Not everyone has a pension or savings. Few have enough retirement income to more than scrape by on, if that. The alternative to work: charity or "public assistance."

People must have work for physical and psychological reasons, too. Human bodies are organized to keep busy. Unless they are kept busy, they age faster and die sooner.

There's work to be done, and someone must do it. Particularly today, with the armed forces draining manpower and all the work of rearming to be done, it's wrong and dangerous to put an age barrier in the way.

Granted that old people want jobs and can do the work—what's stopping them? Most of all, the old-fashioned notion that older folks are harder to train, have more accidents, are absent more, and are less efficient than younger men and women.

There are things being done to solve some of these problems. The U. S. Employment Service, for example, has developed a policy of giving individual "job counseling" and placement to its older applicants. The job-hunter is given special help in finding the right job. This program is working out successfully, but much more help is needed for older workers.

**"Greenland: Northern Sentry Post,"
by Allen Raymond, *The Reporter*.**

Sometime this summer units of the United States Army and Air Force will undertake once more to guard the proudest jewel in the crown of Denmark. This is the island of Greenland, which lies directly across the shortest air route between Moscow

and the heart of industrial New England and New York.

Under a military treaty signed last April, the protection of Greenland will once again be a joint Danish-American project as it was during World War II. The United States is given the right to build and operate weather stations, a radar chain, and airstrips on the island. All North Atlantic Treaty powers will have access to Greenland's naval bases. Denmark will, however, keep her control over the colony.

Besides the changes due to defense activities, life on the big island is being transformed in other ways. A generation ago, Greenlanders were chiefly seal hunters. The seal gave them and their families food, clothing, and tools. Seals were plentiful until about 30 years ago, when they began to thin out.

Now the estimated 24,000 natives of the island are turning more and more to fishing and mining.

"Keep Faith, America," by Bernard Baruch, *The Rotarian*.

In these days of uncertainty and stress, Americans must keep faith in themselves. That is our first and foremost need. For more than 150 years the American dream has thrilled the



BERNARD BARUCH

hearts of men in every part of the world. It was, and is, a dream of a land where there is fair opportunity for all, and men are free in spirit.

Lately we Americans have tended to forget that dream. Appalled by our staggering problems we have fallen into negative habits. We have been so intent on stopping something abroad that we have forgotten the affirmative business of planning and working ahead.

Perhaps our most important job now is to strengthen the United Nations. America by itself cannot save the whole world. We dare not blind ourselves to the fact that we are in a race with the enemy and that even with the great effort we are putting forth we are still behind in that race.

In backing the North Atlantic Pact and the Marshall Plan we have put our shoulders to the wheel and have undertaken to give all-out support to the United Nations in defense of the principles of the Charter. We must work hard to make these and other programs for peace a success.

The struggle we are engaged in will be many years in resolving itself. America, to do her part, must keep strong. We must be prepared spiritually, economically, and militarily to meet all problems as they arise.



THE OLD and the young—both work in these times of preparing our defenses

The Story of the Week

Tree Farms

Ten years ago, a large lumber company in Montesano, Washington, set out to prove that trees can be planted and harvested at a profit just like other crops. The timber tracts on which the firm cut its trees were replanted in new forests and guarded against fires and insects. By using this method, the lumber company found that woodlands can yield a new crop of money-making saw timber (trees which can be used for lumber) at regular intervals.

Timber firms in other parts of the country soon picked up the tree-farm plan. Today, some 23 million acres of privately owned woodlands are being "farmed" in 29 states. (Several government agencies, of course, conducted tree-planting programs for a number of years before private groups began similar projects.)



A WISE BEAR warns the vacationers

The tree farm movement, supported nationally by the American Forest Products Industries, is designed to encourage woodland owners to follow good forest management practices. Timber companies are asked to leave some trees standing for re-seeding the forests and to replant tracts whenever necessary. They are encouraged, also, to protect valuable trees from insects, fire, and disease.

In recent years, the tree farm system has contributed substantially to the upward trend in annual timber growth. Only 25 years ago, more than four trees were destroyed or cut for every new tree that grew. This year, new wood growth is expected nearly to equal the amount that is used or destroyed.

Oil Shortage?

How will the world's oil supply be affected if Britain should withdraw all her oil technicians from Iran? The British have said they will leave Iran unless the two countries are able to patch up their dispute about Iran's efforts to take over the British-operated oil fields and refineries.

Most observers agree that Britain's leaving would halt Iranian oil production, for the time being at least. It is known that Iran herself does not have enough skilled workers to operate the complicated oil machinery, or enough tankers to transport the oil.

No one is certain, however, to what

extent the oil stoppage would affect western Europe, America, and the rest of the world. Here are some facts about Iran's role as an oil producer:

1. About 6% of the world's oil comes from Iran. Among the biggest users of Iranian oil are Britain and other countries of western Europe, which rely on Iran for about one-fourth of the oil they consume. Much of the oil shipped to western Europe is *crude oil*—that is, oil as it comes from the ground. A large part of Iran's *refined* petroleum products—gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil—go to India, Africa, and Australia.

2. Experts think it would not be very difficult to find replacements for Iran's crude oil. More could be obtained in the near future from oil wells in the United States, Venezuela, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia.

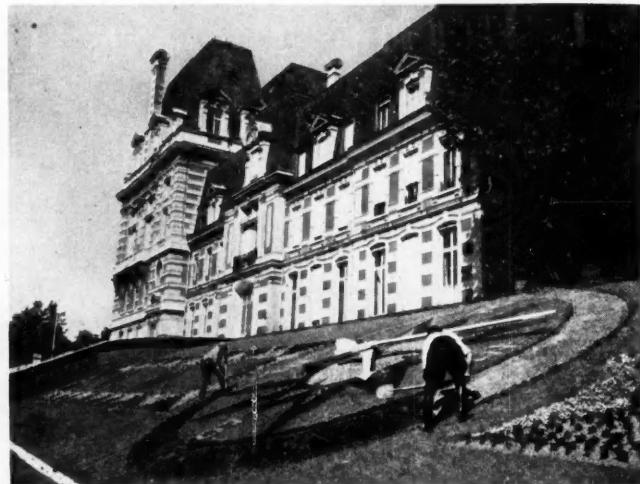
3. Replacing the petroleum products from Iran's big refinery at Abadan would be another story, however. Oil refining equipment cannot be built quickly, and most of the world's refineries are now turning out as much gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil as they can with present equipment.

Some people believe America might have to start rationing gasoline and other petroleum products at home, if we should try to supply these important defense items to the countries now depending on Iran's oil. Others do not think rationing would be necessary, although a few American factories now using fuel oil might have to convert to coal.

The U. S. government has already taken some steps to aid friendly nations who may be cut off from Iranian oil. Several American oil companies operating abroad were recently authorized to lend each other equipment, to pool their storage tanks, and to make other arrangements for increasing oil production.

Famous Documents

A new way has been found to keep the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence from further deterioration. After a long search to work out methods of preserving the nation's valuable old documents, the Library of



FLOWER-BED CLOCK. Workers putting the finishing touches to the unique clock in the gardens of the famous Chateau de Versailles, France. Each of the hands is of steel and weighs about 220 pounds.

Congress has come up with a solution. The famed documents are to be sealed in bronze and glass cases filled with helium.

Under the new process, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence will not be exposed to air in any way. The helium which will surround the documents is expected to stop at once any further deterioration of either parchment or ink. The job of sealing the documents in their new cases is to be finished by Constitution Day, September 17.

For some years now the country's famous documents have been crumbling and fading. In fact, the Declaration of Independence has faded so much that it is difficult to make out even the bold signature of John Hancock. At the present time the five pages of the Constitution and the one page of the Declaration are in glass cases filled only with ordinary air.

The precious documents have had the best of care. But they have deteriorated through exposure to air and because they have been moved from place to place at frequent intervals. During most of World War II, the

Declaration and the Constitution were stored in the nation's gold storage vaults at Fort Knox, Kentucky. They are now in the Library of Congress.

Vacation Time

America is in the midst of one of the biggest vacation seasons in our country's history. The transportation industry—airlines, railroad and bus companies, and steamship lines—expect 1951 to top all previous years for vacation travel. Trips by automobile, too, may reach an all-time peak. Experts estimate that Americans will spend over 10 billion dollars on vacations this year.

Where do our vacationers go? Among the country's biggest attractions are the National Parks, which will probably be visited by some 35 million tourists this year. Millions more will take trips to the seashore and to lake and mountain resorts.

Travel agencies report that Alaska and Hawaii, too, are becoming more and more popular with vacationers.

Sightseeing and shopping tours of the nation's big cities will delight some vacationers, while others will find plenty of fun and relaxation right in their own neighborhoods.

The Festival of Britain and the celebration of Paris' 2,000th birthday will probably attract many of the 335,000 Americans who are expected to visit Europe. Canada and the countries of Latin America also look forward to entertaining a large number of tourists from this country.

Finnish Elections

The people of Finland—the only democracy on Russia's European border—elected the 200 members of the Finnish Parliament early this month. Communists gained seven more seats in Parliament than they had won three years earlier, but non-Communist parties still have over three times as many seats as the Reds. Observers predict that the Finns will keep their moderate, democratic government in power and remain free from Russian control.

One of the most important issues in the election campaign was inflation. The Communists apparently attracted



FOR POSTERITY. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are to be preserved for all time in helium-filled glass enclosures. The scientists here are making an advance test with a facsimile of the Independence document. The real papers are to be sealed up next September.

many voters who were dissatisfied with the high cost of living.

On the other hand, Finland's relations with the Soviet Union were not debated during the campaign. This is because Finnish political leaders do not want to endanger their little country's independence by angering Russia. The Finns try to keep on good terms with their big Soviet neighbor, although they do combat Finland's own Communist movement.

Finland became a republic in 1919, after she had been a part of Russia for more than 100 years. In 1939, the Soviet Army invaded Finland, following a refusal by the Finns to let Russia occupy certain Finnish territory. After putting up a bitter fight, Finland was defeated. Two years later the little Baltic nation joined Germany in fighting the Soviet Union, but once again the Finns lost.

As part of her peace treaty with the Russians, Finland agreed to pay 300 million dollars and to surrender portions of her territory to the Soviet Union. The Finns, who are noted for having paid up their World War I loans from America, have also been very prompt in paying off what they owe Russia.

No Letdown

Whether or not the fighting stops in Korea, we must continue to go full speed ahead with our rearmament program. That statement was recently made by Charles Wilson, chief of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in his quarterly report to Congress and the nation.



WIDE WORLD

RUBBER FOOTBALL. The manufacturer, W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation of Los Angeles, California, says the new ball (left) meets official requirements as to size, shape, inflation, and weight. Further, the manufacturer claims, the rubber cover lasts longer than the old-style pig-skin (right).

The ODM head warned Americans that at least two years of "intensive labor" lie ahead before the free world will be strong enough to win a genuine and lasting world peace. Meanwhile, our economy must be kept in high gear to turn out badly needed military equipment. We must be ready to stop aggression in any part of the globe, he declared, before a real peace with Russia is possible.

Mr. Wilson told the nation that the U. S. cannot resist world communism alone. We must boost the strength of our allies and keep them free from Soviet control, he said, for these and other reasons:

1. The free nations' industries out-produce Soviet factories 3 to 1—but



IN HAITI, houses for workers are part of a new social-economic reform program. The men here are working on the first of 15 new housing projects.

if Europe were lost to communism, Russian-controlled industries could outproduce ours by a slight margin.

2. The non-Communist lands have about 94 per cent of the known crude oil reserves on the globe—but if the Middle Eastern countries were lost to Russia, the Soviets would control half of the world's oil.

3. In population, the free world out-numbers Russia and her satellites 2 to 1—but if Europe and Asia were overrun by the USSR, we would be outnumbered 3 to 1.

Changes in Education

Many changes have taken place in high school education during the last 15 years. This is indicated by a recently-completed survey of subjects taken by students in America's public high schools. The survey, which covers the school year 1948-1949, is the first of its kind since 1934. Here are a few of the findings:

Between 1934 and 1949, there was an increase in the proportion of students enrolled in classes in American history, American government, civics, and problems of democracy. For instance, 23% of all high school pupils were studying advanced American history during a typical semester in 1949, as compared with only 17% in 1934.

Enrollments in ancient and medieval history declined considerably during the 15-year period, but the proportion of students taking world history increased.

Many more courses are now being given that are helpful for everyday living. For example, some schools in all 48 states and the District of Columbia gave classes in automobile driving in 1949, whereas no state offered this course in 1934. Consumer buying was taught in most states when the recent survey was taken, but the subject was not given in public high schools 15 years earlier.

Vocational and business courses, too, are now being widely offered. Courses in radio, automobile mechanics, retailing, and office practice are among those offered in more than 40 states in 1949.

One of the most popular subjects in 1949 was typewriting. Nearly one-fourth of all public high school students were enrolled in typing classes

in that year. Educators believe many pupils are learning the skill for their own personal use.

Peace Talks in Kaesong

Talks for halting the fighting in Korea were held last week in the South Korean town of Kaesong, with representatives of the United Nations and of the North Korean and Chinese Communists in attendance.

The meeting place, Kaesong, has an interesting history. Long ago, the city was Korea's capital and the center of Korean culture. Seoul replaced Kaesong as the seat of the government in 1392, but until the outbreak of the recent war, Kaesong was a busy market town. Surrounding the city are the remains of an old stone wall, built hundreds of years ago to protect the inhabitants from local warlords and foreign invaders.

Kaesong is located just below the 38th parallel, which has been the legal boundary between North and South Korea since 1945. When the North Korean Communists invaded their southern neighbor in June, 1950, Kaesong was one of the first places to be captured by the enemy. The town then had a population of about 70,000, but many of its inhabitants were killed or forced to flee.

Although United Nations forces recaptured Kaesong during a brief period in the autumn of 1950, the city was held by the Communists when the truce talks began.

Oatis Trial

The free world remains aroused over the recent trial in Communist Czechoslovakia of William Oatis, an American newspaperman stationed in Prague. Earlier this month, a Communist court imposed a ten-year prison sentence on Oatis, who was charged with spying and reporting "slanders and lies" about Czechoslovakia.

Newspapers, government officials, and private groups in democratic countries have called the trial a "fake" and a threat to the freedom of the press. These people say Oatis was imprisoned for merely reporting news unfavorable to the Czech Communists. Furthermore, they point out, he was held for 70 days before the trial, with-

out being allowed to communicate with any friends, and without being allowed to consult a lawyer.

The Oatis trial resembles other trials held in Communist countries in recent years. Only last month, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, Archbishop Joseph Groesch, was found guilty of plotting to overthrow the Hungarian government.

In an earlier case, Robert Vogeler, an American businessman in Hungary, was convicted of spying for the U. S.

Similar trials have taken place in Bulgaria, Rumania, and other Communist lands. In each case, the accused person confessed, but it is believed that the confessions were obtained by threats and violence, and are therefore meaningless.

UN Aid Program

The United Nations is celebrating the first anniversary of its latest program to help poverty-stricken countries raise their standards of living.

At the suggestion of the United States, 54 nations met last year to consider new ways of improving health, education, and economic conditions throughout the world. The nations contributed 20 million dollars to start the new project, known as the UN expanded technical assistance program. Here is how the program operates:

A nation may have difficulty getting rid of certain insects that destroy its crops. If the country has no experts of its own who can solve this problem, it asks the UN for assistance. The United Nations then sends out a team of specialists, drawn from all over the world. These people study the problem and advise the country on the best scientific methods for controlling the insects.

Thirty-eight countries are now being helped in this fashion. For instance, agricultural experts are showing Pakistan how to raise food on land once considered worthless; health specialists are helping El Salvador set up a program for improving sanitation; and Libya is being shown ways of increasing its wool production.

The assistance projects are being carried on by special UN agencies, such as the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization.



SLIDE RULE for the heavens. F. H. Hagner of San Antonio, Texas, demonstrates his new computer. One marker is set on New York City, the other on Moscow. The arc above the globe shows the true course between the two cities. The rule may be used in high school classes in astronomy and trigonometry.

A Treaty for Japan

(Concluded from page 1)

The Soviet Union does not want any treaty that would assure the continued building of democracy in Japan. It hopes the country will turn to communism. Russian efforts are directed—largely through the underground work of the Communist Party—toward establishing communism there.

Is communism widespread in Japan today? Though the Communists have worked hard in recent years to extend their influence, they do not have many supporters in Japan at this time. Their elaborate nation-wide network of party organizations has not been successful in recruiting the masses of Japanese citizens. In fact, the number of Communists in Japan's Diet, or legislature, has dropped in the past few years. There are no more than 29 Communist lawmakers today, in a legislative body of over 700 members.

The Supreme Command, Allied Powers, the occupation authority in Japan, has used its authority to stop

Communist government. He appears to have the support of most Japanese.

The Japanese constitution, adopted in 1947, seems to have taken root in the people's lives. This constitution guarantees free elections, voting rights for men and women alike, and a great number of civil liberties.

Not all Japanese people, however, are certain that their nation will remain democratic after the peace is signed. A Tokyo University professor recently put it this way: "Democracy has not yet been firmly planted in Japan. The Japanese people still need to be convinced that it will improve their lives." A Japanese government official, with a similar view, said, "So far as the [democratic] reforms are concerned, we have taken 100 steps forward. Maybe we shall take 50 steps back. But it is unlikely that we shall retreat all the way."

Actually, the extent to which the Japanese citizens have accepted democratic forms of life and government will not be known until they have had a chance to govern themselves.

Will there be many changes in Japanese life after the peace settlement is made? Under the treaty provisions, which have been worked out by U. S. Ambassador John Foster Dulles and the representatives of other nations, Japan will become an independent nation again. She can then conduct her own foreign affairs, and rearm for self-defense if she chooses to do so. Moreover, the treaty will not place any trade or commercial restrictions on Japan's economy. Finally, though the U. S. hopes Japan will continue its democratic government, this is not required by the treaty.

Already, SCAP has taken many steps to give Japan a freer hand in directing its own life. The Japanese government may conduct affairs at home almost as it pleases. General Ridgway uses his powers sparingly. Mostly, he adopts the role of friendly adviser to the Japanese.

All in all, the former enemy country has been granted many rights since the war's end. They include: (1) Control over immigration and customs. (2) Permission to send unofficial delegates to the United Nations. (3) An increasing voice in



TOKYO SOUVENIR STANDS do a brisk business with Americans

U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

the control of trade, police, communications, and banking.

The process of decontrol in advance of a treaty was carried a long step forward by General Ridgway, a few months ago, when he eased occupation control laws over former Japanese leaders. One result of that policy is that many Japanese, who after V-J Day were removed from high jobs in public life, may return to official posts.

Can Japan pay her own way when the occupation ends? The economic problem, getting Japan into a position to earn her living, is one of the most serious that will face the country when she assumes self-government.

Before the war, Japan was a big exporter of textiles, machinery, chemicals, and silk. She sold large amounts of goods to Asia, particularly to China and Manchuria, and to western countries as well. Since the war, however, Japan has not been able to sell her goods easily. Some countries, like China, are under Communist rule and have cut off much of their former trade with Japan. Other nations lack the money to buy Japanese products.

Nevertheless, Japan's industries have made an amazing recovery in the past six years, particularly since the demand for their goods shot up after the start of the Korean war. Some factories turn out more articles today than they did before the last war. Japan now produces more elec-

tricity—mostly by harnessing water power—than she did in former peace-time years.

Programs are under way to modernize the country's farms and industries to increase their output. Equally important, Japan's merchant navy, often called the nation's life-line, is rapidly being rebuilt. In 1939, the Japanese merchant fleet was the third largest in the world, but most of it was destroyed during the war. A new fleet is needed to haul the goods that Japan buys and sells in her trade with nations throughout the world.

Foreign Trade

Japanese businessmen have gone abroad to set up special overseas trading agencies in many world capitals to boost trade. In fact, a group of Japanese industrial leaders held a "Trade Fair" in this country a few weeks ago. They displayed Japanese-made industrial machines, bicycles, toys, and other wares that Japan wants to sell in the world market.

Because Japan has been unable to sell enough goods to pay for what she needs, we supply her with large quantities of food and other necessities. This aid has cost us about two billion dollars since the Japanese occupation began six years ago. According to our government officials, the U. S. plans to continue its aid program for a time, though on a reduced scale, even after the treaty is signed.

What about Japanese defenses? Japan's huge military power was broken up after World War II. She now has only a national police force of 75,000 men trained along military lines, a large number of local police, and a small coast guard patrolling waters about her islands against smugglers. Both the police and the coast guard could be the first units of a new military force, and there are several million Japanese of fighting age who could be recruited for service in defense units.

Actually, the maintenance of military forces is forbidden in Japan's postwar constitution. The Japanese people have been given authority, however, to change the constitution's anti-war declaration after the treaty is signed.

Japan is considered to be one of the most important Pacific outposts of the free nations. For that reason, and because of the rising Communist threat against her in Asia, Japan has agreed to let the U. S. keep military bases in the country after the peace is made.



JAPANESE at the polls

ACME

Communist agitation in the land. Last year, General Douglas MacArthur, then head of SCAP, banned members of the Central Communist Committee from participating in political affairs. He also ousted a group of Communist newspaper editors from their jobs, after they tried to promote a general strike. The Japanese government, following the lead of SCAP, removed many party members from official positions throughout the country.

The biggest Communist threat is that the party's members will try to fight the Japanese government by acts of sabotage. Premier Yoshida has assured the Allies, however, that his government can prevent any serious outbreak in his country. He does not see the threat of Japanese Communists as a barrier to concluding the peace agreement.

Following the Treaty?

Will Japan have a democratic government after the treaty is signed? The Japanese people have gone far toward making democracy work since their country was defeated in 1945. Self-government is expected to raise no serious problems when military occupation controls end.

Emperor Hirohito, traveling about the country to talk to his people, appears to be doing a good job of helping to spread the spirit of democracy. His influence is of great importance and he has cooperated closely with U. S. officials ever since the end of the war. Premier Yoshida heads a conservative, pro-American and anti-



TOKYO, an air view of the sprawling Japanese capital

A. DEVAREY

Newsmaker

EMPEROR Hirohito of Japan occupies—in theory, at least—the land's highest position. Actually, the Japanese monarch has no governing powers under his country's present constitution. But as a "symbol of unity" Hirohito still exercises a strong psychological influence over the Japanese people.

This fact is hardly surprising. He is, after all, the 124th Emperor of Japan in an unbroken line, dating back to 600 B.C. And although he has publicly renounced the idea that the Emperor is divine, many of his subjects still regard him with the same veneration that has been accorded the ruler for generations.

From the day of his birth in 1901, Hirohito received the training of a prince who would someday rule Japan. His life followed a carefully prescribed routine. While still a young man, however, he shocked some of his country's citizens by taking a trip to lands in Asia, Africa, and Europe—something no Japanese Royal Prince had done in over 2,000 years.

On the death of his father in 1926, Hirohito ascended the throne. In keeping with ancient traditions, he remained aloof from his subjects. It was considered sacrilegious to look directly at him or even to refer to his name. Hailed as a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, the Emperor was enveloped in an aura of mysticism.

But despite his "divinity," Hirohito had little influence with his ministers of state. He is thought to have been a tool in the hands of war lords and for this reason escaped trial as a war criminal after World War II. Now the routine of his life is tremendously changed.

Stripped of whatever power he may have had, Hirohito is a constitutional monarch with duties comparable to those of the King of England. He appears at public ceremonies, visits hospitals and factories, and tries to encourage the Japanese people in their tasks of postwar reconstruction. Unaccustomed to mingling with his subjects, the Emperor found his new rôle difficult at first. Now newsmen tell us that he feels quite at ease when he meets his country's citizens.

The Japanese Emperor is very busy these days, trying to instill a new spirit of hope within his people. Observers say that his duties take up so much of his time that he rarely is able to pursue his favorite hobbies—tennis, walking, and marine biology. He and his family live frugally, much like middle-class Japanese.



EMPEROR HIROHITO



BUREAU OF STANDARDS specialists examine a machine for revealing flaws

SERVING THE NATION

Bureau of Standards

(This is the eighth in a series of special features about government agencies which serve the nation in unusual ways.)

IN 1821, the Secretary of State prepared a report for Congress showing that bushel baskets in South Carolina were then somewhat larger than bushel baskets in New York. If, for example, a New York farmer shipped 100 bushels of potatoes to a warehouse in South Carolina, the people at the warehouse would have received only slightly more than 96 bushels, according to their way of measuring.

Such problems often arose because the states did not agree how weights, lengths, and volumes were to be measured. There were no standards of measurement applied everywhere in those days.

To meet this problem, Congress established an Office of Weights and Measures. This agency was given the job of setting up nation-wide standards of measurement. The office later became the National Bureau of Standards, now a part of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Today, science and industry require many more standards than were needed in the early days of our country. When you buy a 50-watt light bulb at your local store, for example, you assume that all bulb manufacturers use the same standard for measuring watts. Electricity, radio, atomic physics, aviation engineering—these are just a few modern scientific fields for which the bureau has set up hundreds of standards in recent years.

Furthermore, today's standards must be much more accurate than they were formerly. At one time, men used the human foot as a "standard" of length. Of course, the length of a foot varied from one person to another, but this was not very important when only rough measurements of things were needed.

Nowadays, however, industry requires measurements that are accurate to the millionth part of an inch. Objects far smaller than a single piece of dust must be weighed, and radio waves that pulsate millions of times each second must be timed. The Bu-

reau of Standards discovers ways of measuring such tiny units.

Another of the bureau's jobs is helping the federal government, which is the nation's largest purchaser of many types of goods. When Uncle Sam wants to buy, say, a million feet of rope for the Navy, he sets up specifications—requirements—that the rope must meet. The rope must be made of a certain type of fiber, for instance, and be able to withstand so many pounds of strain.

Technicians from the Bureau of Standards take part in making up such specifications. Requirements like these are written into every contract between Uncle Sam and the firms that manufacture goods for him. Then, after the manufacturer delivers his goods to the government, the bureau tests them to make certain that all the specifications have been met.

Many kinds of materials are analyzed at the bureau. For example, textiles, blankets, and clothing are tested for their wearability and shrinkage; concrete and building materials for their resistance to heat, cold, and pressure; electric-light bulbs for their brightness and length of service; and wall coverings—like plaster and wallboards—for their ability to absorb sound.

The bureau also tries to eliminate unnecessary sizes and types of manufactured goods. At one time, for instance, 78 different sizes of beds were produced in this country. Consumers often could not find mattresses to fit the beds they bought, and stores were frequently "stuck" with odd-sized beds. Aided by the Bureau of Standards, bed manufacturers and other interested groups met and decided to reduce the number of bed sizes from 78 to 4.

Standards of measurement are just as important for carrying on trade between nations as they are for commerce within the United States. In 1875, 17 countries agreed on an international standard of length, known as the meter. The original "standard meter"—a metal bar 39 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches long—is kept in Paris, and a duplicate copy is at the Bureau of Standards.

Many more international standards have been established since 1875.

Study Guide

Water Shortages

- Why are farmers, ranchers, and fruit growers in the western part of the United States particularly interested in rain-making experiments that are now being conducted?
- Give three reasons to explain why the U.S. is confronted with the possibility of widespread water shortages?
- How can you help prevent water shortages in your area?
- Give one or two examples to show what industries can do to relieve present shortages.
- How has Los Angeles gone about solving its water problem?

6. Briefly summarize the recommendations made by the Engineers Joint Council and the Water Resources Policy Commission in regard to a national water policy.

Discussion

- What evidence of waste in the use of water do you see in your community? What efforts, if any, are being made to prevent local shortages from developing?
- Outline briefly the action you think the federal government might take to lessen the possibility of shortages in different parts of the country.

Japan

1. What conflicting views are expressed by the Japanese people in regard to the possibility that their country will soon be self-governing again?

2. Why is Russia opposed to having a peace treaty for Japan drawn up at the present time?

3. How successful has Japan's Communist Party been in influencing the nation since the end of World War II?

4. Describe the progress Japan has made toward making democracy work.

5. What place does the Emperor hold in Japanese life?

6. What changes may come about in Japan if a peace treaty goes into effect?

7. Discuss briefly Japan's resources and the ways in which the country's people make their living.

8. Compare Japan's prewar foreign trade with the trade she is trying to establish now.

Discussion

- On the basis of your present information, do you or do you not think Japan is ready for a peace settlement now? Give reasons.

2. Do you think Japan should be encouraged to build up a large foreign trade? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Outline some of the work done by the U.S. Bureau of Standards.

2. Describe briefly how tree farms are operated.

3. Discuss Iran's importance as an oil-producing nation.

4. What was the outcome of the recent elections in Finland?

5. Why does the chief of the U.S. Office of Defense Mobilization think we must continue to strengthen ourselves and our allies even though the Korean conflict may soon end?

6. What shifts have been made, during the past 15 years, in the courses high school students take?

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Pronunciations

Hirohito—hei-ro-hé-tō

Hakkaido—hō-kái'dō

Honshu—hōn-shū

Kurilu—ku-ré'l

Kyushu—kyoo'shoo

Sakhalin—sák-a-lén

Shikoku—shi-kó'kō

Shigeru Yoshida—shé-gé'rō yō-shé'dah

Background for Today's News

Japan—Industrial Nation of Asia

THOUSANDS of miles apart, the one in Europe and the other in Asia, Germany and Japan are nations strikingly similar in today's topsy-turvy world. Japan, like Germany, is a once-great military power, whose strength was smashed by the Allies in World War II; a former world-leader in industry, seeking now to regain her position in international trade; a land depending heavily on American aid. Unlike divided Germany, with its eastern area under Russia and its west under Allied supervision, Japan is a united nation. But Japan like the West German Republic is now trying out democracy after many years of dictatorship.

Japan counts heavily on United States support and guidance in making a success of the experiment in government. Also, Japan depends upon us for defense against communism.

THE LAND. Japan's area of about 147,000 square miles is close to that of Montana. The country is made up of many small islands and four large ones—Hokkaido on the north, the main island of Honshu, and Shikoku and Kyushu on the southwest. Seven-eighths of the surface is covered by mountains, the highest of which range from 9,000 to over 12,000 feet above sea level. More than 500 of the mountains are volcanoes, several of which are active. There are hundreds of small bays along the coast and many lakes—some of them formed in the craters of dead volcanoes—in the interior. There are no large rivers, although hundreds of small streams may be found in the mountains. Climate ranges from the subtropical in the extreme south to winter cold and snow in northern Hokkaido. Earthquakes are frequent; most of them cause little damage, but severe ones in past years have taken thousands of lives.

POSSESSIONS. Japan's empire is gone, the result of a lost war. The Kurile Islands, which Japan got from Russia in 1875, and the southern half of Sakhalin Island, won from Russia in 1904, were handed over to the Soviet Union after World War II. The formerly German Caroline, Mariana, and Marshall islands, which Japan had governed since World War I, are now held by the United States as trustee for the United Nations. The Nationalist Chinese General, Chiang Kai-shek, governs Formosa Island, which Japan took from China in 1894-5. Manchuria, overrun by the

Japanese in the 1930's, is now a part of Communist China. Korea, annexed by Japan in 1910, is now theoretically independent, with the north under Communist rule and the south a republic backed by the United Nations.

RESOURCES. Fish is one of Japan's chief resources, for the fishing grounds off the coast are among the best in the world. The country's forests of maple, oak, and evergreen are also important. There is considerable coal, and some lead, silver, gold, and copper.

THE PEOPLE. Japan's population is now more than 83 million and is increasing rapidly. The people are crowded into their islands 566 to the square mile on the average; there are more than 3,400 people for each square mile of land that can be planted in crops. Population has more than doubled since 1870, and most Japanese are poor.

Rice and fish are chief items of food, supplemented by green vegetables, sweet potatoes, bamboo shoots, soybeans, and seaweed. Meat is eaten rarely, since it is expensive and in small supply. The kimono and wooden clogs or sandals for shoes are the traditional costume. Especially in the cities, however, western-style dress is becoming more and more general. Houses are mostly of wood, with sliding paper doors and windows, and sliding paper walls to divide the living area into rooms; roofs are often thatched with rice straw.

Japan's culture is an unusual mixture of the old and the new. The oriental-style homes and multi-roofed temples and castles are in sharp contrast to modernistic movie houses and western-style offices in the cities. The Japanese have borrowed many ideas from us; they like baseball, for instance, and they look upon English peppered with American slang as their second language.

EDUCATION. Six years of elementary education is compulsory, and an additional six years in secondary schools is available. The country has more than 500 colleges and about 50 universities. Almost all Japanese children go to the elementary schools, so that more than 95 per cent of the people of school age or older can read and write. Very few go on to the higher schools, however. A critical shortage of teachers—more than 100,000 in 1949—has handicapped the educational system since World War II ended.

INDUSTRY. Japan was a leader in industry before the war and is slowly getting her factory production back to peacetime levels. Textiles, especially silk and cotton, steel, heavy machinery, and chemicals are major products. Shipbuilding is important. Chinaware, toys, automobiles, bicycles, and cameras fashioned after German models are made in Japan. Lumber, wood pulp, and charcoal for industrial use are products of the forests.

AGRICULTURE. Although about half of Japan's workers are farmers, only 16 per cent of the country's land can be cultivated. The farms are small, averaging about three acres in size. Little patches of ground on steep hills are levelled and planted in crops and even abandoned roadways



JAPAN was once the "workshop for Asia."

are used by the farmer. Every tiny field must be given great care, for the soil is not rich. Planting and harvesting twice instead of once a year help to increase output, yet the country manages to produce only about 85 percent of the food it needs. The remaining 15 percent must be imported.

Rice is the big crop for food, along with barley, wheat, and potatoes. Soybeans and white radishes, a favorite food, are grown. Tea is a product of southern Japan. Chickens only are kept for eating on many farms, except in Hokkaido where large herds of cattle are to be found. Farmers raise silkworms, too, feeding them on mulberry leaves.

WORLD TRADE. Known as the "workshop of Asia" because of her big industrial production, Japan once sold great quantities of her textiles, chemicals, and machinery to the Asiatic nations. Her silk, toys, and some chinaware went to western nations. With her exports and the income from a huge merchant fleet, Japan was able to pay for the food and raw materials she bought—largely from Far Eastern nations.

Now, however, the situation is changed. China is under Communist control and other Asiatic nations need the food and raw materials they formerly exported. It is harder to sell silk now to western countries, because rayon and nylon have cut heavily into the market. The merchant fleet is not yet back to prewar size. As a result, Japan has had to depend on American aid for food and raw materials.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The primary aims of Japanese foreign policy are directed toward keeping Communist

Russia from establishing influence in the country, getting assurance of military protection from the United States and our allies in the event of war, and establishing full independence under a peace treaty.

DEFENSE. The Japanese constitution bans the use of arms in war. The military organizations of Japan were broken up after the war, and the nation now has only a national police force of about 75,000 men plus a coast guard for patrolling against smugglers. American occupation forces are counted upon for the present defense of the country.

GOVERNMENT. Under the new constitution made effective in 1947, the emperor retains only ceremonial functions. Executive power is held by the premier and his cabinet, subject to support by the Diet or parliament in a government somewhat similar to that of Great Britain.

HISTORY. Japan's first contact with the western world was in 1542 when a Portuguese ship entered Japanese waters. Trade thereafter was carried on with European nations until 1636, when the Japanese entered upon a long period of isolationism. Relations with the west were renewed in 1853, when Commodore Matthew Perry sailed an American fleet into Tokyo Bay with a letter from the President. Japan thereupon resumed her world trade, threw off her old feudalism, established modern industry, and became a powerful nation. Japan fought with the allies against Germany in World War I. In World War II, she joined Germany and Italy against the free nations, beginning her attack with the raid on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.



JAPAN'S famous Mount Fujiyama